wet crops on them whenever the tank on which they are dependent receives an abundant supply of water. The assessment on these lands is however fixed very low in consideration of the precariousness of the water-supply. In the case of garden lands, a liberal policy has been adopted whereby dry lands converted into garden since the original settlement by the digging of wells which are self dependent are still charged with dry rates and the garden assessment has been reduced in other cases so as not to exceed the maximum wet rates. The result has been that in the revision the percentage of increase in the total assessment has been very small and is very low as compared with the increase in the bordering British Indian Taluks as will appear from the following statement:—

Taluk			Percentage of increase or decrease
Davangere Ranibennur	...	...	+ 22 + 40·1
Sorab Hangal Sirsi	...	...	+ 14 + 46·1 + 43·50
Sagar Siddapur	...	...	— 5 + 42·4
Shikarpur Late Kod	...	...	+ 8·44 + 39

The rates have in consequence been received very favourably and no complaints of any excessive enhancement have been received from anywhere.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Numbering of unassessed Government waste into minimum cultivable areas.

Mr. Mudvirasetti, Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present system of dividing Government waste land into survey numbers of large extent causes great delay in obtaining such lands for cultivation, especially in tracts where assessed survey numbers fit for cultivation are not available. The division of these into survey numbers of small extent will not only be encouraging to cultivators but also advantageous to Government.

Reply of Government.—The proposed sub-division of all unassessed Government waste will be extremely costly and will not serve any useful purpose. As a rule when these lands are otherwise suitable for cultivation and they have not been reserved for special purposes such as gomal, forest, etc., there should ordinarily be no difficulty in getting them sub-divided and obtaining them as soon as their grant is sanctioned. The present shekdars have been trained to attend to such sub-divisions.

SUBJECT No. 124.

Admissibility in evidence of the preliminary survey records.

Mr. H. Rama Rao, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When the subject of granting copies of survey records connected with the holdings of raiyats was moved last year, Government observed that the request could not be granted as the records were only preliminary and not final. Such records may therefore be treated as inadmissible in evidence in courts.